

The only related species is *Ardisia opegrapha* Oerst., which differs as follows:

Sepals oblong, 6 mm long, 2-3 mm wide; filaments and filament tube glanduliferous	<i>A. opegrapha</i>
Sepals broadly ovate, 5.5 mm long, 4 mm wide; filaments and filament tube eglanduliferous	<i>A. Skutchii</i>

Other differences also exist. The leaves of *A. opegrapha* are obviously petiolate, but those of *A. Skutchii* are almost sessile. The entire inflorescence of *A. opegrapha* is said by Mez to be deep rose and is so figured by Hooker (Bot. Mag. pl. 6357); that of *A. Skutchii* is, according to the collector, entirely white except for a faint pink tinge on the corolla.

***Leiphamos lutea* Morton, sp. nov.**

Herba parasitica alba vel flavescens; caules 10-20 cm alti, ca. 1 mm lati, glabri teretes uniflori, bracteis 7-16-jugis lanceolatis ca. 6.5 mm longis, interdum apice unidenticulatis, basi fere ad medium connatis; pedunculus subnullus, vix 2 mm longus; calycis tubus ebracteatus 5 mm longus corollae arcte appressus, lobis 5 lanceolatis 2.75 mm longis, 1 mm basi latis, integris, acutis; corolla hypocrateriformis, tubo flavo 3.2-3.6 cm longo, basi et apice inflato, medio cylindrico, ca. 2 mm lato, glabro, fauce intus papilloso, lobis luteis late ovatis 6-9 mm longis, obliquis glabris cuspidatis patentibus; antherae sessiles exappendiculatae liberae faucem versus insertae; ovarium substipitatum ca. 13 mm longum glabrum eglanduliferum; stylus inclusus glaber ca. 15 mm longus; stigma compressum.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1,638,055, collected near El General, Prov. San José, Costa Rica, altitude 1130 meters, July, 1936, by Alexander F. Skutch (no. 2767).

Leiphamos aphylla (Jacq.) Gilg of the West Indies and South America is closely related but may be distinguished by its narrower, obtuse or merely acute corolla lobes; those of the present species are abruptly cuspidate-acuminate. *Leiphamos costaricensis* Standl. differs in its corolla lobes, as well as in its stamens. Another recent segregate from *L. aphylla* is *L. eximia* Sandw. of British Guiana, which also differs from *L. lutea* in its anthers and corolla lobes.

***Columnnea florida* Morton, sp. nov.**

Subg. *Collandra*. Frutex epiphyticus; caules crassi ca. 1 cm diam., pallidi vel rubescentes purpureo-maculati perspicue sulcati, hornotini hirsuti, pilis flaccidis multiseptatis, annotini glabrescentes; folia opposita valde inaequalia, majora breviter petiolata, petiolo 1 cm longo crasso densissime hirsuto; lamina foliorum majorum oblanceolata, maxima 35.5 cm longa et 10.5 cm lata, siccitate chartacea vel subcoriacea, apice breviter et acriter acuminata (ca. 2 cm), basi obtusa obliqua, margine integra, supra glabra vel basin versus pilis perpaucis instructa, apicem versus maculas 2 rubras gerens, subtus pallidior, apicem versus perspicue rubro-maculata, ubique appresso-pilosa, costa basi hirsuta, venis primariis ca. 12-jugis arcuatis; lamina foliorum minorum subsessilia anguste elliptica, ca. 3 cm longa, longe acuminata, supra glabra, subtus dense pilosa, venis paucis obscuris; flores axillares, in ramulis annotinis defoliatis et in hornotinis fasciculati, pauci vel

plures, pedicellis crassis usque ad 1 cm longis, dense hirsutis, medio bracteatis, bracteis parvis lanceolatis dense hirsutis; calycis lobi 5 liberi, ambitu ovati, 2.3 cm longi, ca. 1 cm lati, utrinque densissime hirsuti, pectinato-incisi, dentibus numerosis anguste linearibus viridibus viridi-hirsutis corolla crassa flava (*fide* Skutch), ca. 25 mm longa, 9 mm lata, tubo cylindrico vix ventricoso externe densissime brunneo-hirsuto, intus sparse puberulo, fauce paullo contracto, limbo vix 5 mm lato, lobis parvis erectis suborbiculatis ca. 2.5 mm longis et 3 mm latis crassis glabratibus; filamenta basi in tubum liberum postice fissum 5 mm altum connata, partibus liberis pilosulis contortis; antherae per paria leviter connatae, connectivo oblongo crasso, loculis contiguis oblongis discretis 3 mm longis glabris; discus ad glandulam dorsalem magnam crassam 1.5 mm altam 3.5 mm latam leviter trilobatam glabram reductus; ovarium conicum dense pilosum; stylus 12 mm longus pilosulus; stigma leviter bilobum; bacca globosa, ca. 12 mm diam., pericarpio coriaceo; placentae lamellae intus solum ovuliferae; semina rubra fusiformia, ca. 1.2 mm longa, 0.5 mm lata striata, striis leviter et spiralter contortis.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1,642,394, collected in the vicinity of El General, Prov. San José, Costa Rica, altitude 915 meters, January, 1936, by Alexander F. Skutch (no. 2436). Additional specimens referable to this species are:

COSTA RICA: Type locality, January, 1891, *Pittier* 4020. Cañas Gordas, alt. 1100 meters, February, 1897, *Pittier* 11198.

PANAMA: Cerro de Garagará, Sambú Basin, southern Darien, alt. 500–974 meters, Feb. 7, 1912, *Pittier* 5664.

All these older specimens have been previously identified as *Columnea sanguinea* Hanst., but this West Indian species differs widely in its thinner, toothed leaves, these pilose above, in its differently shaped, fewer-toothed calyx lobes, and in several other important points. The related Costa Rican species, *C. consanguinea* Hanst. and *C. purpurata* Hanst., differ also in both leaves and flowers. The above description of the fruit and seeds is drawn from *Pittier* 5664.

***Drymonia fimbriata* Morton, sp. nov.**

Frute 1.5 m altus; caules argute quadrangulati, hornotini minute strigilosi, annotini glabrescentes pustulati; folia opposita aequalia petiolata, petiolo usque ad 4.7 cm longo, strigilloso pustulato vel transverse corrugato, lamina foliorum late ovata 22 cm longa et 11 cm lata, obliqua, apice breviter acuminata, basi obliqua in petiolum longe decurrens, supra viridis fere glabra pilis paucis antrorsis appressis subsetulosis adspersa, subtus pallida in mesophyllo parvisime strigillosa, costa et venis pustulatis strigillosis, margine denticulata, venis primariis 6 vel 7-jugis; flores in axillis defoliatis aggregati numerosi, pedunculo communi nullo, pedicellis ca. 13 mm longis strigillosis apicem versus sulcatis basi bracteatis, bracteis lanceolatis integris puberulis ca. 5 mm longis, calycis lobi oblongi subaequales liberi, ca. 15 mm longi, 6 mm lati, accrescentes tum 20 mm longi et 9 mm lati, utrinque puberuli, longe pectinato-fimbriati, dentibus filiformibus puberulis inaequalibus usque ad 10 mm longis basi saepe furcatis; corolla alba basi longe calcarata (4.5 mm), tubo externe ubique pilosulo obliquo ca. 28 mm longo, basi 2.5 mm lato, sursum inflato fauce non contracto 10–12 mm lato, limbo rubro-venoso glabro obliquo bilabiato, lobo inferiore flabelliformi 11 mm longo apice 22 mm lato lacerato-dentato, lobis lateralibus integris late deltoideis 9 mm longis et

11 mm latis, lobis superioribus minoribus subrotundis 8 mm longis apice eroso-laceratis; filamenta in tubum 14 mm longum liberum postice fissum connata, partibus liberis glabris non contortis; antherae oblongae connatae; discus in glandulam posticam glabram 1.5 mm longam 3 mm latam reductus; ovarium conicum puberulum; stylus brevis crassus glaber ca. 12 mm longus; stigma latum bilobum; placentarum lamellae intus solum ovuliferae.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1,638,057, collected near El General, Prov. San José, Costa Rica, altitude 880 meters, August, 1936, by Alexander F. Skutch (no. 2839).

The filiform-pectinate calyx lobes of this species are unique in the genus *Drymonia*.

ZOOLOGY.—*A necessary change in an amphibian name.*¹ DORIS M. COCHRAN, U. S. National Museum. (Communicated by ROLAND W. BROWN.)

In 1935² I described some new species of frogs collected by P. J. Darlington in the La Selle Range of southwestern Haiti. It now appears that the frog which I named *Leptodactylus darlingtoni* (p. 372) is in reality an *Eleutherodactylus* with very narrow T-shaped terminal phalanges even though in the form of its digits it is a distinct approach to *Leptodactylus*. Dr. E. R. Dunn has pointed out this structural feature, and Dr. G. K. Noble has confirmed it. As I had already named a different frog from the same locality *Eleutherodactylus darlingtoni* on pl. 368 of the same publication, it becomes necessary to change the name of *Leptodactylus darlingtoni* Cochran. I therefore propose the name *Eleutherodactylus jugans* to take the place of *Leptodactylus darlingtoni* Cochran.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*Notes on Curculionidae (Coleoptera).*¹ L. L. BUCHANAN, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. (Communicated by C. F. W. MUESEBECK.)

Most of the following notes are here put on record as a basis for the use of certain names in forthcoming papers.

***Trachyphloeus bifoveolatus* Beck**

Trachyphloeus bifoveolatus Beck 1817, Beitrage zur baierischen Insecten Fauna, p. 22.

The U. S. National Museum collection contains specimens of this European species from New York (Barneveld, 1917, and Oriskany, 1931); Nova Scotia (Riverport, 1936); New Brunswick (Chipman, 1936). The New York specimens previously were identified as *T. davisii* Blatchley, a species de-

¹ Received April 29, 1937.

² Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. Proc. 40 (6): 367-376. 1935.

³ Received March 17, 1937.

scribed from Staten Island, N. Y., in 1916 (Rhynchophora of Northeastern America, p. 115). Blatchley's species evidently is closely related to *bifoveolatus*, but differs, by description, in having only 2 spines at the apex of the front tibia (3 or 4 distinct spines, and often 2 or more shorter ones, in *bifoveolatus*), and presumably in lacking the pronotal foveae which are usually well developed, though sometimes encrusted, in *bifoveolatus*. *T. asperatus* Boh. 1843 (Genera et Species Curculionidum, VII, 1, p. 116) described from "America borealis ad Boston," remains unrecognized.

GYMNAETRON Schoenherr

Three species of this genus, all of European origin, are now known from North America. In the males of all three the tibiae are mucronate, the mucro of each tibia projecting at a right, or slightly obtuse, angle. In the females the front and middle tibiae are mucronate about as in the males; but the hind tibia is unarmed in *teter*, or armed in *netum* with a black spine which differs from the male mucro in being more slender and in being porrect or subporrect. In *antirrhini* the female hind tibia is virtually unarmed, although a minute spine is present in some specimens. The derm is black in all three species but in *teter* and *netum* the vestiture is paler, somewhat coarser, and more generally prostrate, and covers a greater proportion of the surface, resulting in a lighter ground color; whereas in the blackish appearing *antirrhini* the vestiture, besides being darker, is somewhat finer, and (at least on pronotum) more generally erect, thus leaving exposed a greater proportion of the dermal surface. In the following summaries the two varieties of *teter*—*subrotundatum* Reitter and *plagiellum* Gyll.—are not distinguished, the former apparently being no more than a depauperate form, the latter including specimens having the elytra more or less extensively dull reddish apically. The rostral length is the shortest distance between the apex of the rostrum and the front margin of the eye at its middle.

SUMMARIES OF DIFFERENTIAL CHARACTERS

1. Average length about 2.5 mm (extremes, 2.2–3 mm); ground color blackish; rostrum two-thirds to three-fourths as long as pronotum, rather strongly tapering in dorsal view from antennal socket to apex; rostrum in side view thick at base, tapering throughout, apical half (especially in male) more strongly tapering; prothorax about three-fourths as long as wide; scutellum about as long as wide; elytral striae half to two-thirds as wide as the intervals, the intervals flat and irregularly, biserially punctate; femora similar in the sexes, of normal size, each with a minute tooth. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey. Reared from seed pods of *Linaria vulgaris* by P. H. Timberlake and by D. H. Blake. *antirrhini* Paykull
- Length usually 2.7 mm or more; ground color brownish to gray; rostrum longer, often virtually as long as pronotum; prothorax about two-thirds as long as wide; elytral striae narrower, the intervals relatively much wider and normally with 3 very irregular rows of punctures (2 rows in some of the very small specimens). 2

2. Average length between 2.7 and 3.2 mm (extremes 2–3.5 mm); rostrum five-sixths to nearly as long as pronotum (longer in females); scutellum about as long as wide; femora not dilated, of subequal size in the sexes, each femur with a small to moderate sized tooth. ♂: No fringe on lower edge of hind tibia; rostrum, in dorsal view, very feebly tapering from antennal socket to apex. ♀: Rostrum slightly but obviously arcuate, apical half cylindrical, polished, and sparsely punctulate (often appearing smooth). Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Iowa. Reared from *Linaria vulgaris* by J. C. Bridwell and by A. B. Champlain. *netum* Germar
- Average length between 3.2 and 4 mm (extremes, 2.5–4.25 mm); rostrum averaging a little longer, often virtually as long as pronotum in female and only a trifle shorter in male; scutellum distinctly, usually much, wider than long. ♂: Femora dilated and strongly toothed (especially front pair); lower edge of hind tibia fringed with long, suberect hair in apical half; rostrum, in dorsal view, more distinctly tapering apically. ♀: Rostrum straight or nearly so, distinctly tapering from base to apex in side view, apical half rather strongly, not densely, punctate. Generally distributed east of the Mississippi River from southern Canada to Georgia; west of the Mississippi, specimens are at hand from Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Washington, Oregon. On mullein. *teter* Fabricius

Ceutorhynchus punctiger Gyllenhal

Ceutorhynchus punctiger Gyllenhal (*C. marginatus* of American authors, not Paykull).

This European species seems to be established in North America. Specimens in the Museum collection are from Ontario, Quebec, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana.

Perigaster lituratus (Dietz), n. comb.

Coelogaster lituratus Dietz 1896, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 23: 457.

Perigaster longirostris Buchanan 1931, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. 21: 323 (new synonymy).

Dietz did not describe the minutely toothed tarsal claws and the obsolescent antennal scrobe of *lituratus*, important characters in which it differs from *zimmermanni* Gyll., the genotype of (*Coelogaster*) = *Dietzella*. In *zimmermanni* the claws are strongly toothed and the scrobe is deep and complete. Although *lituratus* has an ocular lobe, a structure not found in the other species of *Perigaster*, its characters in general place it with *Perigaster* and not with *Dietzella*. *P. lituratus* is known from Ontario, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Washington.

PHYTOBIUS Schoenherr, and allied genera

Different interpretations of *Phytobius* and allied genera have resulted in considerable confusion, and, at least in North America, misidentifications and omissions have further clouded published records. The data here assembled, though incomplete, tend to harmonize contradictions in the nomenclature.